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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/843,000	04/26/2001	Frank Charles Pagano	Rev 98-25	7885
26807	7590	08/19/2008	EXAMINER	
JULIE BLACKBURN REVLON CONSUMER PRODUCTS CORPORATION 237 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10017			PURDY, KYLE A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1611	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/19/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Application

1. The Examiner acknowledges receipt of the amendments filed on 05/15/2008 wherein claims 61, 64, 66, 68 and 81-88 have been amended.

2. Claims 61, 64, 66, 68 and 81-88 are presented for examination on the merits. The following rejections are made.

Response to Applicants' Arguments

3. Applicants arguments filed 04/08/2008 regarding the rejection of claims 61, 64, 66, 68, 83, 85 and 87 made by the Examiner under 35 USC 103(a) Stella in view of Ohna and Peronin, as evidenced by US5798426 have been fully considered but they are not found persuasive. This rejection is maintained.

4. Applicants arguments filed 04/08/2008 regarding the rejection of claims 61, 64, 66, 68 and 81-87 made by the Examiner under 35 USC 103(a) Peronin in view of Stella as evidenced by US5798426 have been fully considered and they are found persuasive. This rejection is withdrawn as being overcome by the filed Rule 132 Declaration.

5. Applicants arguments filed 04/08/2008 regarding the rejection of claims 61, 64, 66, 68 and 81-87 made by the Examiner under 35 USC 103(a) Peronin as evidenced by US5798426 have been fully considered and they are found persuasive. This rejection is withdrawn as being overcome by the filed Rule 132 Declaration.

Response to Rule 132 Declaration

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6. Applicants Rule 132 Declaration filed 04/08/2008 provides a comparison of BMA/AA copolymer and the prior arts MMA/AA copolymer using at ratios of 98:2 and 85:15 wherein said copolymers comprises 5.0%, 13.70% and 30.0% by weight of the composition. It is noted that the Applicants declaration demonstrates that the prior arts copolymer is brittle and cracks and chips quicker. Therefore, Applicant argues that the 132 declaration establishes that the instant BMA/AA is softer and not as prone to cracking which makes it suitable for use in nail enamels.

7. The filed declaration is sufficient to overcome the rejections of record pertaining to Peronin in view of Stella and Peronin alone, but is insufficient to overcome the rejection of Stella in view of Peronin. The Examiner acknowledges that the Rule 132 declaration establishes the instant copolymers are softer and less prone to cracking than the prior arts MMA/AA copolymer. As noted in the previous office actions, Stella discusses a pigmented toner composition which comprises a pigment and a BMA/AA copolymer (94.2:5.8 at 15.8% by weight of composition). Stella lacks a teaching of specific solvents, pigments and nitrocellulose. These deficiencies are cured by Peronin and Applicant has not shown the unexpectedness pertaining to the use of the instant solvent or pigment.

8. . With respect to the unexpected results of using BMA/AA in a pigmented nail composition, it is not persuasive. Stella specifically discloses using said copolymer in a pigmented composition at the required weight ratio at the required weight percentage relative to the composition. It appears that Applicant has merely discovered a property of a composition comprising such a polymer. However, because one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to combine the teachings to arrive at pigmented BMA/AA compositions, the result would have

been a flexible paint enamel composition. Such a result would not have been due to innovation, but rather ordinary skill and common sense.

9. Therefore, the Rule 132 declaration is not sufficient to overcome the rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 61, 64, 66, 68 and 81-88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stella et al (3,928,656; of record) in view of Ohno (5854365; of record) in view of Perronin et al (3,991,007; of record) as evidenced by US 5,798,426 (of record).

12. Stella discloses a method of developing electrostatic latent images with pressure sensitive toner. The toner comprises 19 parts of an ionic polymer (15.8%), 100 parts of tetrahydrofuran (ether solvent-83.3%), and 1 part Mogul black (pigment- 0.8%) (see example 1 and preparation of toner, column 9; see instant claim 61, 64 and 66). The ionic polymer disclosed is butyl methacrylate-acrylic copolymer (94.2/5.8) with a TG of 46 degrees Celsius (see examples II and VIII; see instant claim 61). Stella teaches the use of a pigment or dye such as carbon black, a commercial red, blue, or yellow dye, or any other well-known pigment in an amount of 1-20% (see column 6, lines 4-16; see instant claim 87).

13. Although Stella teaches pigments in the composition, the instant pigments are not specified. Further, the instant solvents and the inclusion of nitrocellulose are not taught.

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14. Ohno teaches a toner composition wherein the pigment may be carbon black, an aniline black, acetylene black, naphthol yellow, Hansa yellow, rhodamine lake, alizarin lake, iron oxide red, phthalocyanine blue and indanthrene blue in the amount of 0.1-20% (see column 22, lines 25-40; see instant claim 61 and 87).

15. Perronin teaches the preparation of pigmentary particles coated with an organic polymer to allow dispersion of the pigment in a medium. Perronin discusses the importance of pigments in many fields such as textiles, plastics, inks, textiles, and cosmetics (see column 1, lines 10-12). Perronin teaches the pigment compositions may be advantageously used in numerous fields of application, such as inks, plastics materials, paints, or other colored preparations (see column 4, lines 45-55). Perronin teaches examples of monomers which may be used in the process include 1) alkene-mono- or di-carboxylic acids, preferably the acids containing up to five carbon atoms, for example acrylic, methacrylic, etc.; 2) esters of these acids, such as methyl, ethyl, butyl, etc. (see column 3, lines 40-60; see instant claim 61). Perronin teaches the pigments used in the composition may be iron oxides and titanium dioxide (see column 2, line 65 to column 3, line 5; see instant claim 61). The solvents may be selected from gasolines, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene, halogenated hydrocarbons such as trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, chlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene, chlorofluoromethanes, chlorofluoroethanes, alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, 1-methyl-ethanol, n-butanol, 2-methyl-propanol, 1,1-dimethyl-ethanol, ketones such as 2-propanone, 2-butanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone, esters such as ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, 1-methyl-ethyl acetate, ethers such as diethyl ether, ethylpropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, and 1,4-dioxan (see column 2, lines 45-61; see instant claim 61).

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16. Example 6 provides a composition (composition D) with 100 parts a pigment, 350 parts heptane, 90 parts methyl methacrylate, and 10 parts acrylic acid. 190 parts of composition D is then combined with 86 parts of 50% nitrocellulose resin in butyl acetate, 210 parts ethyl acetate (ester solvent), 22 parts butanol, 155 parts isopropanol, and 28 parts butyl phthalate (plasticizer). Note that in composition of Example 6, nitrocellulose comprises about 1.0 % by weight of the total composition (math not shown; see instant claims 81 and 82). It is taught that nitrocellulose enhances the coloristic development of the pigmented ink (see column 7, line 55).

17. US 5,798,426 discloses BMA/AA (90/10) has a weight of 69,400 (see instant claims 83 and 84).

18. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Stella, Ohno, and Perronin and substitute tetrahydrofuran with the claimed solvents such as isopropanol, ethyl acetate and so on. One would have been motivated to do so since Perronin teaches tetrahydrofuran and the claimed solvents are utilized as the organic solvents for the copolymers. Regarding the inclusion of the instantly claimed pigments, no patentable weight is given because they are obvious. Ohno and Perronin both teach pigments for use in compositions comprising polymers. With regard to claims 81 and 82, Perronin teaches including about 1.0% of nitrocellulose in their composition which obviates the instantly claimed ranges. One would have been motivated to include nitrocellulose into the pigmented composition in order to enhance the coloristic development of the final formulation. With regard to the functional limitations (i.e. a nail enamel) of the instant claims, it is the position of the Examiner that Stellas and Perronin's composition is capable of leaving a water-insoluble film on the nail since the compositions are substantially similar. With

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regard to the copolymers molecular weight, the Examiner cites US 5,798,426 as art of interest wherein '426 states that BMA/AA (90/10) has a weight of 69,400, which reads on about 68,000. Therefore, a composition comprising a solvent, a pigment, a copolymer of butyl methacrylate-acrylic acid is *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in absence of evidence to the contrary.

Conclusion

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle A. Purdy whose telephone number is 571-270-3504. The examiner can normally be reached from 9AM to 5PM.

20. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sharmila Landau, can be reached on 571-272-0614. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

21. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*/Kyle Purdy/
Examiner, Art Unit 1611
August 13, 2008*

*/Sharmila Gollamudi Landau/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1611*